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Mortuary report for the week ended January 9, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of larynx.....	1	26
Tubercle of lungs.....	3	27
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	90
Acute enteritis.....	1	105
Total.....	9	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 10.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 4, as follows:

Plague.

Brazil.—During the three weeks from the 2d to the 22d of November there were registered in Rio de Janeiro 62 deaths from plague and 145 fresh cases. A credit of 250 contos of reis has been granted for the purpose of carrying out immediately the measures recommended by the health authorities.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended November 28, 29 persons died of cholera and 21 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—On the 10th of December cholera broke out in Kerbela (vilayet of Bagdad), and during the period from the 11th to the 18th of December 400 persons succumbed to the disease.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities—Typhoid fever in Germany.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 19 was higher than it has been for three months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.7 per thousand of the population, as compared with 15 per thousand in the preceding week, and corresponding almost exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. Of the large cities and towns in Germany, almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following cities having considerably higher rates than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig, Hanover, Rixdorf (with 16.7), Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Halle, as well as London and Paris. On the other hand, the following towns had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, namely: Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 10.5), and Schöneberg (with 8.7). The increase in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life, the rate of mortality among infants having risen from 3.7 in the foregoing week to 4.2 per year and mille, being thereby equal to the Hamburg rate, but considerably lower than the Munich and Leipzig figures. There was no important change in